Anniversaries.

Thussday, May 14.

American Baptist Home Mission Society—Continued.

American and Foreign Bible Society—Continued.

American Bible Society—Bible Society—Octor Cone's church, Broome st. Sormon at half past 7 P. M.

American Bible Society—Tabernacle, 10 A. M.

Twenty-Eighth Anniversary of the New York Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, in the Broadway Tabernacle, at 4 o'clock P. M. Tickets of admission 125 cents, to be had at the door.

American Protestant Society—Dr. McElroy's church, corner Grand and Crosby streets, at half past 7 P. M.—Addresses by Dr. E. Beecher, Rev. E. N. Kirk, from two missionaries of the Society, who were once Roman Catholic priests, and from others.

American Temperance Union—Tabernacle, half past 7 P. M.—Address by Rev. Albert Burns, and others.

American Education Society—Mercer street, Dr. Skinser's church, half past 7 P. M. Business meeting half satt 4 P. M., Brick Church Chapel.

The Fourier Association—Flace of meeting not known. Irisbane, Greeley, Ripley, and all speakers of the great lew social system.

Fainar, May 15.

American and Foreign Bible Society—Doctor Cone's hurch. Business meeting in the lecture room at nine clock A. M. Public meeting, report and addresses, at 9 o'clock. 10 o'clock.

American Baptist Society for Evangelizing the JewePirst Baptist church, New York. Annual meeting of
Friday evening, May 15, at half past 7 o'clock. Report
and addresses.

A. B. C. F. M.—Tabernacle, 10 A. M.

A. B. C. F. M.—Inderince, Nay 17.

SUNDAY, May 17.

City Bible Society of New York—First Baptist church, Nassau st., Brooklyn, at half past 7. Addresses.

American and Foreign Sabbath Union—Tabernacle aslf past 7 P. M. Sermon by Rev. Albert Barnes, on the importance of the Christian Sabbath to young men.

American Baptist Publication Society—First Baptist hurch, Brooklyn, at 3 and half-past 7 P. M. Address-by Dr. Howell and others. Baptist General Convention—Pierepont street Baptis hurch, Brocklyn. Adjourned meeting at 10 o'clock

Manual Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Bap-t General Convention, at 10 e'clock. Annual sermon force the Board on Wednesday evening, by Rev. George 7. Eston, D. D. of Hamilton, N. Y., or Rev. Wm. Hague.

Thursday, 21sy.

The first meeting of the American Baptist Missionary
Anion will be held at the same place on Thursday morng, May 21, at 10 o'clock.

IMPORTANT NEWS EXPECTED MATAMOBAS AND THE BIO GRANDE FRONTIER.

We expect, every hour of every day, highly important intelligence from the seat of war on the Rio Grande, with the result of the operations of the Mexican army against Gen. Taylor.

The greater portion of the public believe that General Taylor will hold his own, if not thrash the Mexicans. A battle is almost certain.

On the reception of the first telegraphic despatch with the news, an Extra Herald will be immediately issued from this office. Look out, Newboys! Eyes right! New for the halls of the Montezumas !

ANNIVERSARY REPORTS .- We have the following reports in type, which we are compelled to omit to-day:— The Moral Reform Society—The Christian Alliance Society-The American Home Mission Society, and the Foreign Evangelical Society.

The Herald Supplement.

The Herald Supplement of to-day, contains the following articles:—Continuation of the trial of John Johnson, for the murder of Betsey Bolt— Scenes in New York-Albany Correspondence-Close of the Slave Case Trial-Decisions in Chancery-Proceedings in Circuit Court, Supreme Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer, and the County Court-Varieties- and several columns of advertisements. Gratis to subscribers.

The War Declared.

It will be seen by the proceedings in Congress, in this day's paper, that the Senate, on Tuesday, passed the bill received from the House, providing army of fifty thousand men and appropriating ten inillions of dollars, by a vote of fifty to two. All branches of the government, the execumost overwhelmingly, the existence of the war between the United States and Mexico, which has broken out on the Rio Grande. The country is now at war with a neighboring republic, and we must make the best of it. The blundering and imbecility by which this state of things has been brought so suddenly upon the country, in the midst of peace and prosperity, may create a great feeling of dissatisfaction in the minds of sensible people; but we must call forth a spirit of patriotsm, capable of overwhelming all other senti ments, in order to prosecute this war to a successful termination, and bring about a speedy peace, favorable to the interests of humanity, comnerce and civilization. All admit the imbecility now. Let us forget it, in matters of deeper mo-

Wherever the recent events on the Rio Grande have reached, a most overwhelming spirit of patriotism has been called forth-in public meetings, in the legislative bodies—and every means have been adopted for the purpose of reinforcing the army and prosecuting the war with vigor and vengeance. In this city and in the North, there ns to be little feeling and a want of proper enthusiasm. There is even a nucleus of oppositio in existence, and that opposition assumes a black shade, and springs partly from the abolitionists and other ultra people, who would like to see a dissolu-tion of the Union, in order to carry their principles into operation. Indeed, if we look at the votes in Congress, it will be seen that the principal opposition to the organization of the army of 50,000 men, sprung from Giddings and such like public men, who have ridden the abolition question to death. With the exception of this small faction-this small cloud of sheer niggerism-with its erroneous views, without common sense, not appreciating the spirit and destiny of this great re public—the rest of the country, in all directions, appears to be united in repelling the Mexicans, and in chastising Mexico herself, up to the very

capital.

With regard to the merits of the great question between Mexico and the United States, we have no doubt Mexico will endeavor to call to its aid the interference of Europe. We saw the attempt made during the annexation of Texas; and the same diplomats who made the attempt then are still busy in the same business, in Mexico and in the United States. A great outery will be made by the opponents of the United States, that this country has outraged the principles of all justice in annexing Texas, and in sending our army to the Rio Grande. These are all faccomplished facts, and are not worthy of attention at the present momentous crisis. Whether right or wrong, the deed is done, and cannot be recalled. The United es was the first nation to recognize the independence of Mexico herself, when she was struggling with Spain. For twenty years past, in consequence of the incapacity of the civil government, and the influences of military despotism in that country, the United States has suffered injustice and insults, unbearable any longer. No matter how weak our present amiable and worthy President and cabinet may have been in some of their movements, Congress and the nation are now united with the Executive in bringing this war to a termination. What that termination will be, time will tell. We certainly think that the army of occupation, when reinforced, should at once take possession of the Northern Departments of Mexico, particularly California, and pro claim liberty, equality, and the elective franchise to all Mexicans, who never yet have enjoyed these blamings, and attempt to establish a stable and and government in that country over the ruins of the tyrant Paredes, who is a military usurper, and who has violated the first principles of the Mexican constitution. The United States have as much right to march to the "Halls of the Montezumas,"

and to proclaim the freedom of the Mexican republic from military dictation, as Parodes, the ex-

sting President, had; and we trust it will not stop itil such a great work is accomplished in some proper way. Let the tyrants of Europe rave-they nay tremble, before this crisis on the Rio Gr

may be closed.

In the meantime, our government ought at once to organize a force sufficient to protect the immense amount of American property now affoat. No time is to be lost, for the treacherous Mexicans will probably avail themselves of every opportunity to depredate on America property at

BAD PROSPECT—SOME PROBABILITY OF THE BLOCK. ADE OF NEW YORK HARBOR.—It will be in the recolection of our readers, that it was stated some time since, that the two Mexican steam vessels of war, the Montezuma and Guadaloupe, were sold to some English mercantile houses in Vera Cruz. This created a good deal of astonishment at the time, in view of the hostile demonstrations of Mexico towards the United States. This report is now ascertained to have been without foundation.-The vessels have been mortgaged to English merchants at Vera Cruz, and the consideration money has been employed in fitting out the present expedition to Matamoras. Meantime, the vessels are still under the control of the Mexican government

and have proceeded to Havana. What next? Their destination is scarcely proble matical. Nothing can be easier than to blockade the port of New York, and seize all the shipping that approaches or leaves it. The vessels will probably go round by Bermuda, where they will take in coal and ammunition. They are already provided with four or five paixhan guns each, and can easily be furnished with whatever other necessaries they may require. There is no vessel of war in our harbor fit to cope with them. In fact, our whole shipping is at their mercy. What will our merchants do, in this emergen-cyl The advent of these Mexican war vessels, may be looked for seoner than desirable. In this crisis, the Executive, whose vacillating and unwise policy, has brought all those evils so suddenly on the country, should be besieged with remonstrances to put our harbor in a state of defence, although we fear that would be a difficult matter, as there are no vessels at hand, able to cope with these Mexican war steamers.

The Princeton—the only vessel of available force to oppose them-has gone to join the Gulf squadron. Thus, the greatest commercial city is left utterly naked and defenceless. Some effort is absolutely necessary, to ward off the probable approach of danger. Let our merchants move in this matter.

In reference to this important subject we have procured the following official correspondence:

NEW YORK, 13th May, 1846.

Six:—
At a meeting of the Board of Underwriters this morning, I was directed to ask of you the publication of the letter received by you from the Hon. James Buchanan, communicating the substance of the treaty between the United States and Spain in relation to privateers or letters of marque.

I am, very respectfully, yours:—
J. BALDWIN, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, 11th April, 1846.

Wassington, 11th April, 1846.

My Drar Sir:—

In consequence of our conversation a few minutes since, I think it proper to inform you, without delay, that our treaty with Spain of the 20th October, 1796, contains the following article, still in force:

"Art. 14.—No subject of his Catholic Majesty shall apply for, or take any commission or letters of marque, for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the said United States, or against the citizens, people or inhabitants of the said U. States, or against the property of any of the inhabitants of any of them, from any prince or State with which the said United States shall be at war.

"Nor shall any citizen, subject or inhabitant of the said United States apply for, or take any commission or letters of marque, for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, or the property of any of them, from any prince or State with which the said king shall be at war. And if any person of either nation shall take such commissions or letters of marque, he shall be punished as a pirate."

Yours, very respectfully,

EDWARD K. COLLINS, Esq.

EDWARD K. Collins, Esq.

By this it will be seen that any Spaniard who may be caught privateering under a Mexican letter of marque, can be treated as a pirate, and should be, by drum-head court-martial, hung at the yard-arm as soon as captured. What are the provisions of our treaties with France and England? Can any one tell?

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH AND THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.—One of the most singular features in the pre-sent crisis of our foreign affairs, and the tremendous excitement consequent thereon—an excitement that must increase daily, while we are at war with Mexico—is the rapid transmission of intelli-gence to this city, by the magnetic telegraph. Every important item of news that has transpired within the last ten days, in relation to our army in Texas, and proceedings at Washington, has or two other similar establishments, in a few hours after it reached Washington. There shave been as many as three or four extras in one day issued from this office, during the past week whenever any important intelligence arrived. The neighborhood of our office has become the centre of attraction for crowds of citizens, who daily throng the vicinity of Fulton and Nassau streets, to learn the latest intelligence.

By this enterprise on the part of ourselves, and one or two other cash papers, the interest of the public is kept alive, instead of being diminished. The greatest anxiety is manifested to learn, at the earliest hour in the morning, the news by the over-night mail; and our office is besieged by crowds during the day, anxious to learn the latest intelligence by the telegraph. Our circulation has consequently increased, and is increasing, to an unparalleled extent. But the case is different with the old humbugging journals down town. The effect of the early transmission of intelligence by the electric telegraph, has been to cut down their already limited circulation. It is no wonder that the respectable old ladies that conduct them are caterwauling and complaining. They are already so far behind the age, that every impetus given to the transmission of news, deals a mortal blow to their lumbering existence. The telegraph is only extended to Philadelphia, and from Baltimore to Washington, and they already complain loudly. When the chain is uninterrupted between here and Washington, it is evident that those journals must soon be totally annihilated. The cash papers that spare no pains nor expense to furnish the public with the earliest intelligence, will increase in circulation and influence; while those lazy, lumbering, sleepy Wall street journals, will bring to a miserable close their already too protracted

existence. Serve them right. Meantime, we shall publish each day, whenever we receive news of sufficient importance to be communicated to the public, an extra, or half-ndozen extras, if necessary, giving, up to the latest moment, the intelligence received from Washington and from the camp. This we will do, regardless of the enormous expense consequent on our exertions. Sok out, then, for the extras.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND!-We understand that orders were received yesterday in this city, from the War Department, countermanding the orders recently issued for the four companies stationed in and around the harbor of New York, to proceed to the Rio Grande. What is the cause of this movement? Does the President apprehend the bombardment of New York? and does he intend to leave those soldiers to man the batteries at Fort Hamilton, and other places! A few hours may explain the mystery.

FROM BELIZE, HONDURAS .- By the Maria Gage, arrived last night, from the above place, we re-ceived files of the Gazette to the 25th April. There is no news of importance. From Mr. E. Fitz-gillon, the editor of the Gazette, who came passenger in the M. G., we gather the following:-Provisions were high and scarce; white pine timber was selling at \$36 per thousand feet; there was no shingles in the market. The Maria Gage made the passage to Belize and back, in the short space of twenty-four days.

FROM THE SOUTH. WAR PROCEEDINGS.

New Orleans and the South.

In the New Orleans papers, we find the proclamation of Gen. Ampudia, which is dated April 6th, head quarters, on the road to Matamoras. He distributed that document through the American camp, saying the American government is unworthy of a chris-American government is unworthy of a christian name. It is directed to English and Irish, under orders of Ampudia. Gen. Taylor appears to them as being born in Great Britain—refers to our antipathies to their birth-place, and to the efforts to take Oregon, and calls on them with confidence, to come to the Mexican ranks, and guaran thes good treatment, and expenses paid till their arrival at the beautiful capitol. "Germans, Poles, French, and individuals of other nations, separate yourselves from the Yankees, and do not contribute to robbery and usurpation, which civilized Europe will look upon with the utmost indignation. Come and array yourselves under the tricolored flag, in confidence towards that nation that has got armies to protect you and the Mexican flag equally with English."

A large meeting was held at the Commercial Exchange

that has got armies to protect you and the Mexican flag equally with English."

A large meeting was held at the Commercial Exchange on Monday evening, May 4th, to take measure for raising troops for the present emergency. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, Col. Christy, Mr. Boyce, Col. Hunt, and others. A resolution was unanimously adopted, and numerously signed by those present, expressive of the willingness of the subscribers to march to the aid of Gen. Taylor. The most entire enthusism prevailed during the evening. An active rivalry was apparent to see who should first put down his name as a volunteer defender of his companies. Three companies of volunteers from the Third Municipality, desired to be enrolled as volunteers for Texas, and sent their names in for that purpose. About one thousand or twelve hundred volunteers, able, ready, and willing, have already snrolled themselves for service on the Texan frontier. In reply to resolutions addressed to the Governor on the 4th inst, he stated that he was informed by the Brigadier-Genoral, enough of men, he believed, would volunteer to fill up the call made on the State, without having roccurse to drafting any portion of them from the militia.

Upwards of forty journeymen printers have enrolled themselves as volunteers.

Governor Johnson officially intimated, on the 4th inst, to the Louisian House of Barvascants that the the text has the total the text that the text in the text in the text of the text

themselves as volunteers.

Governor Johnson officially intimated, on the 4th inst., to the Louisiana House of Representatives, that should the number of volunteers not come u, to the required amount, of which no fears are entertained, recourse would be had

number of volunteers not come us to the required amount, of which no fears are entertained, recourse would be had to drafting.

On Monday, the 4th inst., tents were pitched in the Place d'Armes, and two companies of Creoles were in active progress of formation.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.—When the news from the frontier via New Oriesns, reached Pensacola, Commodore Saunders, of the U. S. ship St. Mary's, was ordered to get under way immediately for Brassos, St. Iago, to render all assistance in his power, to the forces at point isabel.

The steam frigate Mississippi, Capt. Fitzhugh, was ordered to start for Vera Cruz, at 4 P. M. on Monday.

A meeting of Volunteers was called at the City Hall, the same evening.—Mobile Register.

Lieut Porter, who met his death on the Rio Grande, had been but a short time married. His wife is a daughter of Major Benjamin Lloyd Beall, formerly of this city, who is now in command of the 2d regiment of dragoons in Texas. Mrs. Beall and daughter are at Fort Washita, the late station of Major B., where they had been left by their husbands but a short time ago.

The U. S. troops stationed at Fort Mifflin on the Delaware, have been ordered to Texas.

California.

Monterey, California, March 6, 1846.

Gentlemen:—I suppose your list of correspondents does not extend so far west as this country; but as in all your papers you have some information respecting one department or other of the Mexican Republic, you may accept some from this much-talked-of country. Bince the famous battle of Cajuanga, Feb. 20th and 21st, 1845, between 200 Mexicans and Californias, when six unfortunate horses lost their lives from cannon balls, the country has been without wars. The Californians are patiently waiting for the long expected Gen. Ynestro, and the thousand troops whe have been living, or rather dying, at Acapulco the last year. Several vessels have been at anchor some months in that port, ready to take on board the poldiers, and only waiting for one article which is generally wanted in Mexican affairs, her rich mines notwithstanding. Should Gen. Ynestro arrive here with as fair a proportion of onzas as soldiers, he may be welcolmed, and his welcome may continue, if by some chance the Supreme government continue his cash supplies; otherwise he will follow Gens. Victorio, Echeandia, Chico, Guttierez and Micheltorena, who from some reason or other that Mexico never inquired into, have invariably found their way back to San Blas or Mazatlan with their troops, without any expense to those who sent them to Monterey. During the command of Gen. Micheltorena, he did all he was capable of to conciliate the Californians, and often endeavored to prevent their using the expression, Mexicans and Californians. "Are we not one—are we not all Mexicans?" he would observe; but it would not do. His lady, and those of his officers in general, found themselves thrust out of the society of the country, their presence not being very society of the country, their presence not being very society of the country, their presence not being very society of the country their presence of them had quit California is generally settled in this department, be he general or his transatlantic grandsons, may em

the draft in full, and now is a much esteemed citizen of the country, and in office.

From San Disgo to Bodega the country is fast filling up. Mills are building, new inventions are imported, vessels are building, and in a few years the Pacific ports of Mexico can be supplied with Californian schooners and brigs. Mexico has no ports on the Pacific that can vie with those of California in natural advantages; her only Pacific wharf is infloonery. The Pueblo de los Angeles has now a large population—many of its citizens becoming wealthy from their renches and vineyards. At this place can be found excellent when and quewdiente, and the best grapes in the world. Some fifteen or twenty carriages and gigs can be seen on a passe at a time. With all its natural advantages, the country could be still further advanced if Mexico would send hither but 200 good soldiers, not vagabonds, place them under the command of the natives, and without fail send them \$100,000 a year. This method would soon create amicable feelings towards the Supreme Government, and nothing else will.

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The number of the crews and the amount of tonnage in the above are exclusive of vessels of war. Of the 58 vessels enumerated, 5 were vessels of war, 5 were whale ships, and 48 were merchant vessels; and again, the 58 vessels may be classified thus: 23 ships, 17 barks, 8 brigs, and 10 schooners.

Although contrary to the laws of Mexico, the Governor and generals of California, before the independence of Mexico, and always since that period, have allowed the coasting trade, from San Diego to San Francisco, to all foreign vessels which have paid their duties at Monterey.

all foreign vessels which have paid their dutes of tersy.

Classification of Duties received in the Custom House of California, in Monterey, in 1844.

From Mexican vessels, coastwise from San Blas and Mazatlan. \$5,194 00

From American vessels, from the United States and Sandwich Islands. 70,326 00

From two Russian vessels, one French and one Hawainian vessel. 13,219 00

The Picayune of the 5th inst contains the following letter from Vera Cruz:-

lowing letter from Vera Cruz:

Messrs. Editors N. O. Picayune: Gentlemen—We have nothing new here. The revolution that has been expected to break out for some time past is always talked of, and must take place in spite of the half measures taken by the Paradea administration to repress the revolutionary disposition. Since the appointment of Gorostias to the Finance Department in Mexico, every thing remains in status gas in the Ministry. The war steamers Guadelupe and Montesuma are sold to a Spaniard, who is supposed to have effected the purchase for account of the Spanish government. The Mexican fleet is still at Flacetalpun, a short distance above Alvarado, on the river of that name. General Bravo is here, and takes the command of the Departments of Tabasco, Vera Cruz, Caxsos, and Pueble.

He is an bonest man, but destitute of all energy. Almonts, ex-Minister to the United States, embarked on board the British steamer that left on the let inst, so his way to Paris, as Minister there. Having been apprized on his arrival at the Havans, of Garro's death, (resident Envoy Extraordinary, &c., of Mexico, in France,) he took advantage of the circumstance to send back his Secretary, under pretence that new instructions were required before he could proceed further. But the true meaning of this, according to every one's opinion, is, that Almonte and Santa Anna are hard at work, and will likely units to overthrow the actual administration.

In Mexico, Rubio & Co. have contracted with the Government for a large supply of French fire-arms, powder, &c., to be paid with permits of cotton. They have not agreed as to terms yet.

The disposition to retake Texas is the topic of the day. Ampudia is marching towards the frontier, and making proclamations a la Napoleon.

the body of this lamented officer, the surgeons have come to the conclusion that he was first lassoed and then dragged from his horse and murdered, by beating him on the head, by the Mexican rancheros on the Rio Grande. He was a native of Maryland, and son-in-law of Lawrence L. Van Kleeck, of Brooklyn, L. I.

THE PEACE PARTY.-The following are the names of the members who voted against the bill for punishing the Mexicans :-

Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Ashmun, Cranston, Cul-rer, Delano, Giddings, Grinnell, Audson, D. P. King, Root, Severance, Strohm, Tilden, and Vance—14. There are two in the Senate that voted against the same measure. Their names are, Messrs. Thos. Clayton, and Davis.

FROM BERMUDA .- The brig Falcon, Capt. Pitt, arrived yesterday morning in the short passage of six days. We have files of the Bermudian and Herald to the 5th inst., but they are, as usual, made up of extracts from American and English papers, and contain no news. The only item of interest by this arrival is, that the new light house on the south part of the Island, was exhibited on the 1st inst., and was seen from the deck of the Falcon twenty-seven miles. It is a revolving light, and will be kept in constant operation. An official account appears under the proper head, in another

NAVAL .- U. S. steam frigate Princeton sailed om Boston on Tuesday morning for Pensacola.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ELECTION. - An election takes place to-day for officers of the American In situte—and it is said that an effort will be made to make a change—a removal—a bit of a revolu-tion on a small scale. Mr. Bradish is the candidate of the revolutionary party. We are always in favor of all changes, from a boot black up to an emperor.

PARE.—The tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet" was pre-sented last evening, Mrs. Mowatt as Juliet; Mr. Dyott as Romeo, and Mr. Vandenhoff as Mercutio. The produc-tion of this play, which we conceive to be one of the most difficult of Shakspeare's, with the cast of the principal parts, that we have mentioned, was a perilous under-taking, and we had fears for the result. But it went off taking, and we had fears for the result. But it went of better than we expected. Mr. Vandenhoff's declining to undertake the part of Romeo was an instance of modesty that we are sure will not be without its appreciation. Of Mrs. Mowatt's Juliet we cannot speak with any degree of certainty. The garden scene we did not happen to witness, and that scene is one of the greatest tests of an actress's capacity for undertaking Juliet. Her acting, as much as we saw of it, was graceful and impassioned, although we do not think it politic for her to undertake characters that require such a world of practice as Juliet, on such limited experience. Mr. Dyott's Romeo was a series of lights and shadows. In the impassioned scenes he was very effective, but in the connecting links—those less material passages which show practice and pliancy even more than the heavier scenes—he was not so good. The death seene was highly tragic and effective. Mr. Vandenhoff 's Mercutic was a natural piece of acting. His conception of the character was chaste and elegant, and it was well carried out. At the close of the tragody Mrs. Mowatt, in accordance with the repeated calls of the audience, was led before the curtain by Mr. Barry, and bowed her acknowledgments. Mr. Dyott was subsequently called out and made a neat speech. To-night "Love's Sacrifice" will be repeated. Mrs. Mowatt, as Margaret, and Mr. Vandenhoff as Matthew Elmore.

Bowery THEATRE.—The very attractive performances of last evening at the Bowery, being for the mutual be-nefit of Messrs. Coney and Blanchard, (whose engage-ment at the west will very naturally preclude their re-appearance for some time to come,) drew together a very full and fashionable audience. It was one of the most

ROCKWELL & STONE'S CIRCUS.-This im will open in Brooklyn, this evening, and continue every ment of the kind in the United States, and numbers in its equestrian corps the celebrated Levi North, Franklin, and

PATRONIES IL

TREMENDOUS FUNN EXPECTED.—Palmo's Opera House, in Chambers street, will open on Monday next, (the 18th) with a company of dramatic amateurs, who will give public performances, for six nights, commencing with "Othello." This splendid troupe of "b'hoys" intend to throw off from their theastrical factory, two Forrests, one and one-half Charlotte Cushman, two and one-half Murdochs, three or four Mary Anne Lees, besides a bunch of fresh Hacketts. Glorious!

her.

Mr. De Meyer, in consequence of the Armory being required for its legitimate uses, postponed his concert at New Orleans, from the 4th inst unto the 6th, when it was to come off at the 8t. Charles theatrs. Mr. Burke is to give a concert in Rochester this Mary Ann Lee is fulfilling a short engagement at New

Bedford.

Sporting Intelligence.

Louisville Races.—Yesterday was the first day of the county races. There were three entries for the proprietor's Furse of \$100—two mile hests—which was won by R. O. Hanlon's bay colt "Fred. Kaye" in two heats. We annex the following summary:

R. O. Hanlon's b. c. Fred. Kaye. 1 1

A. Hikes's c. h. Transfer. 2 2

F. Herr's br. f. Frolic. 3 3

Time—4:30—4:36.

—Louisville Journal, May 8.

City Intelligence.

MUNITIONS OF WAR .- The armament of the frigate wilt for the Columbian government will be sold at auc-

tion on the 21st inst.

TREMENDOUS MEETING OF VOLUNTEERS FOR TEXAS.—
In pursuance to a call, a meeting of volunteers for Texas, took place at the Centre Market Hall. At an early hour the Hall, and every avenue leading thereto, was crowded to excess. On motion of Mr. John Holmes, Samuel G. Camp, Esq., a revolutionary, and the only surviving, soldier of Washington's, who fought at the battle of Princeton, was unanimously called to the chair, on taking which he made a brief but eloquent and soul-stirring speech, which was received with great enthusiasm.—Mr. Thomas Murray, one of the Vice Presidents, next occupied the attention of the vast assemblage for about half an hour, with appropriate remarks, which drew forth repeated cheers. In concluding his remarks, he introduced the commander, George Washington Dixon, who, after addressing the multitude for about an hour, in a patriotic speech, withdrew amides the most deafening cheers. The Secretary then stated where books would be placed for the purpose of receiving names of volunteers. The meeting then adjourned until Friday evening.

teers. The meeting then adjourned until Friday evening.

Social Report.—The friends of association will hold a meeting this evening, at half-past seven, at the Minerva Rooms, Broadway. George Ripley, of Massachusetts, Horace Greeley, Farks Godwin, A. Brisbane, &c., will address the meeting. Those who are interested in the questions of social reformation, and the social elevation of man, have now an opportunity of learning the means proposed for staining these ends, and the principles upon which the movement is based, and from those who have propagated and understand them.

The Young Man who left his home in Massachusetts, on Tuesday, April 28th, is carnestly requested to return to his mother, who is out of health, and desirous to see him once more. If his money is exhausted, he may let be known of it at once, or apply personally or otherwise to his friend B., at No. 16 Willew st., Brooklyn, L. I., and his wants will be kindly relieved.

Conown's Oppice.—decidentally Killed.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the house of John Smith, Bloomingdale, on the body of an unknown man, about fifty years of age, who came to his death by injuries received by being socidentally run over by a horse and wagon drivan by Issae Benedict. Verdict accordingly.

Sudden Desth.—The Coroner likewise held an inquest

The General Conference of the Methodist copal Church South, has elected to be Bishops the Dr. Wm. Capers, of the South Carolina Conference the Rev. Dr. Robert Paine, of the Tennessee Conference

which he was locked up.

Arrest on Suspicion.—Officer Corneen, of the 6th ward, arrested, last night, a man called James Patterson, on suspicion of stealing—he having in his possession a very handsome red embossed table cover; also, a silver plated branch candlestick, for which an owner is wanted. Apply to Mr. Snow, clerk of police, Tombs. The accused was locked up by Justice Osborne.

Attempt to Stab.—A young man, by the name of Thomas Byrom, was arrested last night, charged with attempting to stab James Martin. Committed by Justice Osborne.

Rans.—A most horrible outrage was perpetrated about

tempting to stab James Martin. Committed by Justice Osborne.

Rape.—A most horrible outrage was perpetrated about a week since at Sing Sing. A black vilhain called Miller, whom it appears has only been discharged about a year from the State prison, was employed by a Mr. Rider, a farmer, residing in the vicinity of the above place. This black fiend was ploughing in a field, near by, and observing a young girl of about 18 years crossing the lot, who is very respectable, aithough of poor parents, he immediately stopped the horses, walked deliberately up to this poor girl, seized her around the body, tied a hand-kerchief about her neck, and dragged her in this way into a small patch of woods close at hand, and threatened, if she made the least noise, that he would, murder her, fin this dreadful position she was held by this monster, who succeeded in accomplishing his hellish purpose. Her clothing was almost all torn off from her and she left in a state of insensibility. The poor creature, however, after a short time, sufficiently recovered to be enabled to crawl home, and related the terrible story. The complaint has been taken against this black demon, and an officer despatched to this city, where it is understood this scoundrel has fied.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Scott, and Aldermen Brady and Livings ton. John McKeon, Esq., District Attorney.

May 13.—Case of the Rev. John Seys.—In the case of the Rev. John Seys, who stands indicted for an assault and battery on the person of Mrs. Elizabeth Cram, Mr. Phillips, on the part of the prosecution, moved for a postponement of the trial until the next term of this court, on account of the alleged absence from the city of a witness, Mrs. Julia Jay, whose testimony was deemed material to the issue of the case; whereupon Mr. Childs, one of the counsel for the before named Rev. gentleman, rose and addressed the court in opposition to the motion of Mr. Phillips. In the course of his remarks, he stated that he had reason to believe that Mrs. Jay was not absent from the city, as set forth in the affidavit of Mrs. Cram, and that the complainant was endeavoring to cause a delay in bringing the cause to trial, in order to injure the accused; and concluded by appealing to the court to grant an order to produce the witness, Mrs. Jay, so as to proceed at once with the trial. The case was accordingly set down for to-morrow.

Trial for Receiving Stolen Goods.—Mary Read was then placed at the bar for trial on a charge of receiving stolen goods, having been found in possession of some property stolen from the premises of Mr. Soria, a deyer, in Pearl street. On the part of the prosecution, Mr. Soria deposed, that his premises were burglariously entered, on or about the 10th of August last, and several pieces of alpacca, and other goods stolen therefrom; that in the course of a week aiterwards, the stolen property was found concealed under a trap door in the cellar kitchen of the premises occupied by the prisoner. Officer Josephs deposed that the prisoner was the owner of the premises in question, but understood that she leased the cellar kitchen to other persons. For the defence, witnesses testified that the prisoner was the owner of the premises in question, but understood that she leased the cellar k

The Phrenological Cabinet, 131 Nac is open and free to visiters, both day and evening, where pro fessional examinations may be obtained when desired, by Fowler & Wells, 13 Nassau at.

The Plumbe National Daguerrelan Gallery on the upper corner of Broadway and Murray street, is the best place that we know of to procure a faithful likeness and an agreeable picture. The thousands of caricatures an charcoal sketches which are put off upon the public, only make it the more desirable that all who wish to procure a satisfactory picture, should call on Professor Plumbe.

Navigation of the Ohio River.

MONEY MARKET.

Wednesday May 13—6 P. M.

A better feeling exists in the street to-day, and prices have experienced a slight improvement. The sales were to a fair extent, and the tendency of prices is towards a further advance; Pennsylvania 5's improved 1; per cent, Reading Railroad 1j, Reading Railroad Bonds

per cent, Reading Railroad 14, Reading Railroad Bonds
14, Farmere' Loan 4, Morris Canal 4, Harlem 4, Canton 1,
Long Island 1, Norwich and Worcester 14. At the second board, Reading Railroad went up 1 per cent.

The stock speculators of Wall street have recovered
from the war panic, and prices are steadily improving.—
No news is considered good news, and should we be
without further advices from the army of occupation, it is possible quotations may reach the point they fell from-Any advance realised, cannot be but temporary, as there are so many things likely to depress the market, and de-stroy confidence. Independent of any difficulty that may grow out of a collision with Mexico, there are local may grow out of a collision with Mexico, there are local causes why prices for fancy stocks cannot permanently improve. The expenditures of the government, in rais, ing and providing for troops, and the increase in the navy, must be large, and drafts upon the banks holding government funds will have a tendency to tighten the money market, particularly of this city. This, alone, will keep the stock market heavy.
Should the next accounts from the Rio Grande be of a

very alarming character, or even should the advices we have received be confirmed, in the most important par, ticulars, quotations for fancy stocks will reach a lower depth than they have yet, and those now near bottom will go completely out of sight. It is a very extraordi-nary fact, that during the recent panic, prices of governnary fact, that during the recent panic, prices of government and State stocks experienced a greater depression than those of a fancy character. One reason for this may be the fact that many of the fancies were very much depressed in prices previous to the receipt of this war intelligence, while government and State stocks had been comparatively very slightly affected by the accounts previously received.

Notwithstanding the semi-official shape in which the accounts from the scene of war have been received, and the confirmation of the statements from time to time.

the confirmation of the statements from time to time, there are many operators in Wall street still incredulous, refusing to believe one half the reports received. These operators sustain the market to a great extent, and untitheir confidence is destroyed, we may look for a firmness in prices. Nothing short of an actual engagement to

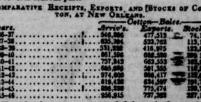
tween the opposing feroes will shake their faith in the preservation of peace between the two countries. We can only account for the position of the stock market in this way. When the independent treasury bill passed the lower House of Congress, a greater punic was produced in Wall street, among the bulls, than has yet grown out of ithe difficulties with Mexico. Then there was no out of the difficulties with Mexico. Then there was no real cause for; a panic—now there is. We have in this fact the best evidence in the world that local causes have more influence in Wall street than any thing else. The movements of a majority of the leading speculators have a greater effect upon prices for fancy stocks, than all the rumors of war that can be put affect.

We annex a comparative statement of receipts by the Hartford & New Haven Railroad Company, for passengers and freight, during the first three months of 1846 and 1846. The read was opened to Springfield December 10, 1844:

10, 1844:

mail, which adds about \$650 per month.

The movements of produce at the port of New Orleans, this season, compared with the two previous, have in the aggregate been large. In some instances there has been a falling off, but generally they have been larger than usual. The receipts of cotton here, this year, have been greater than for the corresponding period last, while the exports have been less. The annexed table exhibits the movement in this staple from September first to May first, for several seasons part:—



105,007 123,432 109,053 54,295 5,283 1,908

Total 2,195,495 1,811,330 458,094 . 394,165 the receipts at every port but New Orleans.

The exportation of sugar and molasses from New Or

cans this season, compared with the previous

SUGAR AND MOLASSES EXPORTED FROM NEW ORLEANS,
SEPTEMBER 1 TO MAY 1.
Molasses

Compared with last year there has been a very great falling off in the shipments of both articles; but compared with the previous season, there has been a very great increase. The demand for these steples from the interior has this season been larger than usual, and the shipments

The citizens of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and, South Carolina, are making great efforts to complete the great Southern Railroad to connect the waters of the At-antic with those of the Mississippi river, and there is very little doubt but that their efforts will ultimately be very little doubt but that their efforts will ultimately be successful. The road is intended to connect Jacksen, Mississippl, with Montgomery, Alabama, a direct distance of 103 miles in Mississippi, and 124 miles in Alabama, or about 240 miles on probable location of the road. From Jackson, it connects with the Mississippi river at Vickeburg, by means of the railroad now in use. Eventually, it will probably have a branch to Natches, and extensions westward from the Mississippi river towards Texas. At Montgomery it connects with the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, of which about forty-five miles are completed, and the remainder, near forty-five miles, principally graded, and the work in active progress. It is ex pally graded, and the work in active progress. It is expected to be completed to West Point next year. From this point to the Macon and Western Railroad, is a distance of fifty-three miles. The right to construct all these connexions has been granted. This road binds together the Charleston and Savannah lines, and is within a few months of entire completion 101 miles, from Macon to Alabama. For all practical purposes, therefore, the Southern Railroad is the only wanting link in the chain to bind the Mississippi river to the Atlantic Ocean, both at Charleston and Savannah.

The road is estimated to cost \$5,000,000. Towards this, amount the company has that part of the two per const

at Charleston and Savannah.

The road is estimated to cost \$3,000,000. Towards this amount the company has that part of the two per cent fund of Alabama, \$600,000, set apart for this route, and loaned to the Montgomery and West Point railroad company, with the two per cent fund of Mississippi, amounting to nearly \$300,000 more, as a gift, to encourage subscription of stock. In addition to these amounts, the Senate bill will no doubt pass both Houses of Congress, granting alternate sections of the public land along the proposed road. The subscription of the whole amount will require but \$180,000 in cash—a like amount next December, and February, and April following, being \$450,000 more within the year.

It will be seen that the people of the South are not alumbering in relation to these important and valuable works of internal improvement. They do not lay out so many roads on paper, or get so many charters through their Legislatures, as the people of the North; but those they take hold of are completed. There will be, before the lapse of many years, any number of competitors for the Western and South Western trade, and those who are in the field first will secure the prira. Years must elapse before we can complete the lines in contemplation for connecting the Atlantic with the great lakes—and even after they are completed, we labor under disadvantages in regard to climate, which must give the Southern routes a very superior position, in commanding the Western trade. The North enjoys, now, greater facilities for carrying on business, compared with the South, than it can expect to maintain.

Old Stock Exchanges.

Old Stock Exchange.
\$500 U 8 5's 80 6 she Ohio Life & Tr 98%
\$3000 Ohio 6's 1860 93 50 Long la RR 32
\$5000 Penna 5's 830 65 600 do 22% 10,000 do 85% 50 Paterson R.R. 98
\$2000 Reading Bonds 71 275 Harlem RR 444
10,000 do 7116 50 do nw 5216 50 she Vicksbug Bk 636 50 do 630 5336
25 Illinois State Bak 12 200 do 52%
100 Farmers' Trust 23% 300 do 53
30 do do 22 50 do 8W 53
100 do 500 15% 50 Reading RR bases 65%
50 do 50 Canton Co 5 15% 150 do 165%
30 Canton Co 35% : 50 do 35% : 50 do 36%
50 do 36 100 do 4307 64 W
50 do 36 100 do 330 644 30 do 356 100 do 330 644 50 do 320 356 50 do 330 646
30 do 130 (30%) 30 do 130 01%
100 she Reeding RR 64% 150 she Reeding RR 65
200 do 6 bew 65 120 do 65 50 Nor & Wor 53
New Stock Exchange.
150 shs Harlem RR 44% 50 shs Nor & Wor enw 52%
100 do 3 52% 25 do Thursday 53
25 do 83 58% 25 do 63 53
50 do 63 52% 125 do cesh 53 25 do mw 52% 100 do 615 53%
30 do Thursday 53 50 do 13 522
MATERIAL MATERIAL MATERIAL STREET, CONTROLLING
Sales of Stocks at Boston.
BROKERS' BOARD, May 111 share Lowell Manufacturing Company 1925; 2 do Fitchburgh RR 124; 2 do Boston & Maine
RR 110; 2 do Western RR, s10d, 9836; 5do Boston & Provi-
dence RR, 109%; 4 do Portland, Saco & Portamouth Bailroad
99; 75 do East Bostou Company, 13%; 10 Reading RR, 39; 199
Long Island RR, 30 430%; 175 do Norwich & Woregater R